What is claimed is:

1. A manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device comprising luminescent layers between an anode and a cathode, comprising the steps of:

introducing at least one electron transport layer forming material in a liquid phase process between the luminescent layers and the cathode; and

forming electron transport layers on the luminescent layers.

2. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 1, wherein the electron transport layer forming material includes a prescribed element that is selected from among a halide or an oxide of an alkali metal, an alkali earth metal, and a rare earth metal.

3. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 1, wherein the electron transport layer forming material is made of a dispersion solution in which LiF particulates are dispersed.

4. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 1, wherein the electron transport layer forming material is made of an aqueous solution in which a prescribed element selected from among a halide or an oxide of an alkali metal, an alkali earth metal, and a rare earth metal is dissolved into water.

5. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device

according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the luminescent layers actualize blue-color emission.

6. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 1, wherein the electron transport layer forming material is made of an organic metallic complex.

7. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 6, wherein the organic metallic complex is β-diketone complex.

8. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the luminescent layers actualize green-color and/or red-color emission.

9. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid phase process corresponds to a liquid-drop discharge process.

10. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 1, wherein the electron transport layers have thickness ranging from 0.1 nm to 20 nm.

11. A manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device comprising the steps of:

forming first, second, and third anodes;

forming a blue-color luminescent layer above the first anode;

forming a green-color luminescent layer above the second anode;

forming a red-color luminescent layer above the third anode;

introducing a first electron transport layer forming material including a prescribed element, which is selected from among a halide or an oxide of an alkali metal, an alkali earth metal, and a rare earth metal, in a liquid phase process so as to form a first electron transport layer on the blue-color luminescent layer; and

introducing a second electron transport layer forming material including an organic metallic complex in the liquid phase process so as to form second and third electron transport layers on the green-color and red-color luminescent layers respectively.

12. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 11, wherein the first electron transport layer forming material is made of a dispersion solution in which LiF particulates are dispersed.

13. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 11, wherein the organic metallic complex is β-diketone complex.

14. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 11, wherein the liquid phase process corresponds to a liquid-drop discharge method.

15. The manufacturing method for an organic electroluminescence device according to claim 11, wherein the first, second, and third electron transport layers

have thickness ranging from 0.1 nm to 20 nm.

16. An electronic device including an organic electroluminescence device, which comprises:

a plurality of luminescent layers arranged between an anode and a cathode; and

a plurality of electron transport layers that are formed on the luminescent layers by introducing at least one electron transport layer forming material in a liquid phase process between the luminescent layers and the cathode.

17. An organic electroluminescence device comprising:

a plurality of luminescent layers arranged between a cathode and an anode corresponding to a pixel electrode, which are arranged opposite to each other; and

a plurality of electron transport layers respectively formed on the plurality of luminescent layers by introducing at least one electron transport layer forming material in a liquid phase process between the luminescent layer and the cathode.

18. An organic electroluminescence device according to claim 17, wherein the electron transport layer forming material is introduced in accordance with a liquid-drop discharge method, by which a liquid drop is located and discharged at a prescribed position inside of an opening of an organic bank layers arranged above the pixel electrode.

19. An organic electroluminescence device according to claim 18, wherein the electron transport layer forming material is composed of a prescribed element that is

selected from among a halide or an oxide of an alkali metal, an alkali earth metal, and a rare earth metal, so that the electron transport layer forming material is introduced into the opening of the organic bank layer so as to form the electron transport layer on the luminescent layer actualizing blue-color emission.

20. An organic electroluminescence device according to claim 18, wherein the electron transport layer forming material is composed of an organic metallic complex expressed in a chemical formula of MA_n (where M denotes a center atom; A denotes a ligand; and n denotes valence number of the center atom M), which is introduced into the opening of the organic bank layer so as to form the electron transport layer on the luminescent layer actualizing red-color or green-color emission.

21. An organic electroluminescence device according to claim 20, wherein the organic metallic complex corresponds to a β-diketone complex, in which the center atom M corresponds to Ca, and the ligand A corresponds to acetylacetone (acac).